

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, : :
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: :
-v- : : S13 16-CR-387 (JMF)
: :
JULIO MARQUEZ-ALEJANDRO and LUIS : :
BLONDET, : : ORDER
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: :
Defendants. : :
: :
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JESSE M. FURMAN, United States District Judge:

Attached is a copy of the instructions that the Court delivered to the jury today.

SO ORDERED.

Dated: April 7, 2022
New York, New York



JESSE M. FURMAN
United States District Judge

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, :
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JULIO MARQUEZ-ALEJANDRO and LUIS : S13 16-CR-387 (JMF)
BLONDET, :
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JURY CHARGE

April 7, 2022

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1 GENERAL INTRODUCTORY INSTRUCTIONS

2 Members of the jury, you have now heard all of the evidence in the case and the lawyers'
3 closing arguments. It is my duty at this point to fully instruct you as to the law. My instructions to you
4 will be in three parts.

5 First, I will give you general instructions — for example, about your role as the jury, what you
6 can and cannot consider in your deliberations, and the burden of proof.

7 Second, I will describe the law that you must apply to the facts as you find them to be
8 established by the evidence.

9 Finally, I will give you some instructions for your deliberations.

10 I am going to read my instructions to you. It is not my favorite way to communicate — and not
11 the most scintillating thing to listen to — but there is a need for precision, and it is important that I get
12 the words just right, and so that is why I will be reading.

13 Because my instructions cover many points, I have given you a copy of my instructions to
14 follow along. Please limit yourself to following along; that is, do *not* read ahead in the instructions. If
15 you find it easier to listen and understand while you are following along with me, please do so. If you
16 would prefer, you can just listen and not follow along. Either way, you may take your copy of the
17 instructions with you into the jury room so you can consult it if you want to re-read any portion of the
18 charge to facilitate your deliberations.

19 For now, listen carefully and try to concentrate on the substance of what I'm saying. You
20 should not single out any instruction as alone stating the law; rather, you should consider my
21 instructions as a whole when you retire to deliberate in the jury room.

22

23 A. Role of the Court and the Jury

24 You, the members of the jury, are the sole and exclusive judges of the facts. You must weigh
25 and consider the evidence without regard to sympathy, prejudice, or passion for or against any party. It

1 is your duty to accept my instructions as to the law and to apply them to the facts as you determine
2 them. Remember: If either party stated a legal principle differently from any that I state to you in my
3 instructions, it is my instructions that you must follow.

4

5 **B. The Parties**

6 In reaching your verdict, you must remember that all parties stand equal before a jury in the
7 courts of the United States. The fact that the Government is a party and the prosecution is brought in
8 the name of the United States does not entitle the Government or its witnesses to any greater
9 consideration than that accorded to any other party. By the same token, you must give it no less
10 deference. The Government and the defendants, Julio Marquez-Alejandro and Luis Blondet, stand on
11 equal footing before you.

12 It would be improper for you to consider, in reaching your decision as to whether the
13 Government sustained its burden of proof, any personal feelings you may have about a defendant's
14 race, national origin, religious beliefs, sex, or age. All persons are entitled to the same presumption of
15 innocence and the Government has the same burden of proof with respect to all persons.

16

17 **C. Conduct of Counsel**

18 The personalities and the conduct of counsel are not in any way at issue. If you formed
19 opinions of any kind about any of the lawyers in the case, favorable or unfavorable, whether you
20 approved or disapproved of their behavior, those opinions should not enter into your deliberations.

21 In addition, remember that it is the duty of a lawyer to object when the other side offers
22 testimony or other evidence that the lawyer believes is not properly admissible. Therefore, you should
23 draw no inference from the fact that there was an objection to any evidence. Nor should you draw any
24 inference from the fact that I sustained or overruled an objection. Simply because I have permitted

1 certain evidence to be introduced does not mean that I have decided on its importance or significance.
2 That is for you to decide.

3
4 D. Presumption of Innocence; Burden of Proof; Reasonable Doubt

5 The defendants have each pleaded not guilty to the charges against them. As a result of those
6 pleas of not guilty, the burden is on the Government to prove each defendant's guilt beyond a
7 reasonable doubt. This burden never shifts to a defendant for the simple reason that the law never
8 imposes upon a defendant in a criminal case the burden or duty of testifying, or calling any witness, or
9 locating or producing any evidence.

10 Furthermore, the law presumes a defendant to be innocent of the charges against him. The
11 presumption of innocence was in each defendant's favor when the trial began, continued in his favor
12 throughout the entire trial, remains with him even as I speak to you now, and persists in his favor
13 during the course of your deliberations in the jury room, unless and until the Government proves
14 beyond a reasonable doubt that he committed the charged crime you are considering.

15 The question that naturally arises is, "What is a reasonable doubt?" A reasonable doubt is a
16 doubt based on your reason, your judgment, your experience, and your common sense. It is a doubt
17 that a reasonable person has after carefully weighing all the evidence. It is a doubt founded in reason
18 and arising out of the evidence in the case — or the lack of evidence.

19 Proof beyond a *reasonable* doubt does not mean proof beyond all *possible* doubt. It is
20 practically impossible for a person to be absolutely and completely convinced of any disputed fact that,
21 by its very nature, cannot be proved with mathematical certainty. The Government's burden is to
22 establish guilt beyond a *reasonable* doubt, not all *possible* doubt.

23 If, after a fair and impartial consideration of all the evidence, you can candidly and honestly say
24 that you are not satisfied with the guilt of the defendant, that you do not have an abiding belief of the

1 defendant's guilt — in other words, if you have such a doubt as would reasonably cause a prudent
2 person to hesitate in acting in matters of importance in his or her own affairs — then you have a
3 reasonable doubt, and in that circumstance it is your duty to acquit.

4 On the other hand, if, after a fair and impartial consideration of all the evidence, you can
5 candidly and honestly say that you do have an abiding belief of the defendant's guilt, such a belief as a
6 prudent person would be willing to act upon in important matters in the personal affairs of his or her
7 own life, then you have no reasonable doubt, and in that circumstance it is your duty to convict.

8

9 E. Duty to Consider Each Defendant Separately

10 The defendants — Julio Marquez-Alejandro and Luis Blondet — are on trial together. In
11 reaching a verdict, however, you must bear in mind that guilt is individual in nature. Your verdict
12 must be determined separately with respect to each defendant, based solely on the evidence, or lack of
13 evidence, presented against him, without regard to the guilt or innocence of anyone else.

14 In this regard, you must be careful not to find any defendant guilty merely by reason of
15 relationship or association with other persons. The fact that one person may be guilty of an offense
16 does not mean that that person's friends, relatives, associates, or co-defendants, were also involved in
17 the crime. You may, of course, consider those associations as part of the evidence in the case, and may
18 draw whatever inferences are reasonable from the fact of the associations together with all of the other
19 evidence. In short, for each defendant, the question of guilt or innocence must be individually
20 considered and individually answered, and you may not find any defendant guilty unless the evidence
21 proves that defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

22

1 F. What Is and Is Not Evidence

2 In determining the facts, you must rely upon your own recollections of the evidence. The
3 evidence in this case is (1) the sworn testimony of the witnesses, (2) the exhibits received into
4 evidence, and (3) any stipulations made by the parties. Anything else is not evidence, and you are to
5 be guided solely by the evidence in this case. For example, the questions posed to a witness are not
6 evidence: It is the witnesses' answers that are evidence, not the questions. I remind you that even if
7 you understand Spanish, you may not rely on any testimony that was given in Spanish; the English
8 translation of any testimony that was given in Spanish is the evidence that you may consider during
9 your deliberations. In addition, exhibits marked for identification but not admitted by me are not
10 evidence. As I told you during trial, nor are materials brought forth only to refresh a witness's
11 recollection. Moreover, testimony that has been stricken or excluded by me is not evidence and may
12 not be considered by you in rendering your verdict.

13 Arguments by the advocates are also not evidence. What you heard during the opening
14 statements and summations is merely intended to help you understand the evidence and reach your
15 verdict. If your recollection of the facts differs from the parties' statements, you should rely on your
16 recollection. If a lawyer made a statement during his or her opening or summation and you find that
17 there is no evidence to support the statement, you should disregard the statement.

18 Finally, any statements that I may have made during the trial or during my instructions do not
19 constitute evidence. At times, I may have admonished a witness or directed a witness to be responsive
20 to questions or to keep his or her voice up or to speak into a microphone. At times, I may have asked a
21 question myself. Any questions that I asked, or instructions that I gave, were intended only to clarify
22 the presentation of evidence and to bring out something that I thought might be unclear. You should
23 draw no inference or conclusion of any kind, favorable or unfavorable, with respect to any witness or
24 any party in the case, by reason of any comment, question, or instruction of mine. The rulings I have

1 made during the trial and these instructions are no indication of my views of what your decision should
2 be. Nor should you infer that I have any views as to the credibility of any witness, as to the weight of
3 the evidence, or as to how you should decide any issue that is before you. That is entirely your role.

4 I will now explain in greater detail certain types of evidence:

5

6 1. Seized Evidence

7 You have heard testimony about evidence that was seized and about various searches, including
8 searches of electronic devices. Evidence obtained from these searches was properly admitted in this
9 case and may be properly considered by you. Indeed, such searches were entirely appropriate law
10 enforcement actions. Whether you approve or disapprove of how the evidence was obtained should
11 not enter into your deliberations because I instruct you that the Government's use of the evidence was
12 lawful. You must, therefore, regardless of your personal opinions, give this evidence full consideration
13 along with all the other evidence in the case in determining whether the Government has proved the
14 defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. Once again, however, it is for you to decide what weight,
15 if any, to give to this evidence.

16

17 2. Recording and Transcripts of Recordings

18 Audio recordings of various telephone conversations, and transcripts of those recordings, have
19 been admitted into evidence. Whether you approve or disapprove of the recording or interception of
20 those conversations may not enter your deliberations. The recordings were made in a lawful manner,
21 and no one's rights were violated. You may consider the recorded conversations, and the transcripts of
22 those recordings, as evidence.

23 With respect to the Spanish to English transcripts, the transcripts are evidence that you may
24 consider during deliberations. I remind you that even if you understand Spanish, you should not rely

1 in any way on any knowledge you may have of the Spanish language that was spoken on the
2 recordings; your consideration of the transcripts should be based on the evidence introduced in the
3 trial. Remember that the jury is the ultimate fact finder and, as with all the evidence, you may give the
4 transcripts such weight, if any, as you believe they deserve.

5

6 3. Specific Investigative Techniques Not Required

7 During the trial, you may have heard testimony of witnesses and argument by counsel that the
8 Government did not utilize specific investigative techniques. You may consider these facts, together
9 with all the other evidence, in deciding whether the Government has met its burden of proof. But I
10 instruct you that there is no legal requirement that the Government use any specific techniques to
11 investigate or prove its case. Whether you approve or disapprove of the law enforcement techniques
12 the Government elected to use, or whether you would have preferred they use different tactics, is not
13 the question. Your concern, as I have said, is to determine, based solely on the evidence or lack of
14 evidence, whether the Government has proved each defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

15

16 4. Stipulations

17 Stipulations were entered into relating to various facts in this case. A stipulation is an
18 agreement between parties as to what certain facts were or what the testimony would be if certain
19 people testified before you. You must accept as true what the stipulation is — that is, either that the
20 stipulated fact is true or that the person would have given the stipulated testimony had that person
21 testified. In other words, the stipulations are the same for your purposes as the presentation of live
22 testimony. You should consider the weight to be given such evidence just as you would any other
23 evidence.

24

1 5. Limited Purpose Evidence

2 If certain testimony or evidence was received for a limited purpose, you must follow the

3 limiting instructions I have given.

4 In particular, I remind you that, while you heard some evidence regarding crimes allegedly

5 committed by the defendants before the alleged creation of La ONU in or about 2004, they are not on

6 trial for committing these crimes. That is, criminal conduct occurring before in or about 2004 cannot

7 be considered as part of the pattern of criminal conduct charged in Count One or as proof of the

8 charged enterprise. You may not consider evidence of the defendants' conduct from before 2004 as a

9 substitute for proof that the defendants committed the charged crimes. Nor may you consider such

10 evidence as proof that either defendant has a bad character or a propensity to commit crimes. Instead,

11 you may only consider evidence of conduct occurring before in or about 2004 for other purposes, for

12 example as background of the alleged formation and existence of the La ONU enterprise, to understand

13 relationships between certain persons, and to understand prior bad acts of the witnesses who testified.

14 In addition, you have heard evidence that each defendant has previously pleaded guilty to a

15 drug offense. Each defendant's guilty plea was admitted as evidence only against that defendant and

16 you may consider such evidence only against that defendant.

17

18 6. Redactions

19 Some of the exhibits admitted into evidence contain redactions of certain information.

20 “Redacted” means that part of the document or recording was taken or blacked out. There is nothing

21 unusual or improper about such redactions. You are to concern yourself only with the part of the

22 document that has been admitted into evidence. You should not consider any possible reason why the

23 other part of it was not admitted into evidence.

24

1 G. Direct and Circumstantial Evidence

2 There are two types of evidence that you may properly use in deciding whether the defendant
3 you are considering is guilty or not guilty of the crimes with which he is charged.

4 One type of evidence is called direct evidence. Direct evidence of a fact in issue is presented
5 when a witness testifies to that fact based on what he or she personally saw, heard, or otherwise
6 observed through the five senses. The second type of evidence is circumstantial evidence.
7 Circumstantial evidence is evidence that tends to prove a disputed fact indirectly by proof of other
8 facts.

9 There is a simple example of circumstantial evidence that is often used in this courthouse.
10 Assume that when you came into the courthouse this morning, the sun was shining and it was a nice
11 day outside. Also assume that the courtroom shades were drawn and you could not look outside.
12 Assume further that as you were sitting here, someone walked in with an umbrella that was dripping
13 wet, and then, a few moments later, somebody else walked in with a raincoat that was also dripping
14 wet.

15 Now, because you could not look outside the courtroom and you could not see whether it was
16 raining, you would have no direct evidence of that fact. But, on the combination of facts that I have
17 asked you to assume, it would be reasonable and logical for you to conclude that it was raining.

18 That is all there is to circumstantial evidence. You infer on the basis of your reason,
19 experience, and common sense from one established fact the existence or the nonexistence of some
20 other fact.

21 The matter of drawing inferences from facts in evidence is not a matter of guesswork or
22 speculation. An inference is a logical, factual conclusion that you might reasonably draw from other
23 facts that have been proved.

1 Many material facts, such as a person's state of mind, are not easily proved by direct evidence.

2 Usually such facts are established by circumstantial evidence and the reasonable inferences you draw.

3 Circumstantial evidence may be given as much weight as direct evidence. The law makes no
4 distinction between direct and circumstantial evidence. The law simply requires that before convicting
5 a defendant, you must be satisfied of the defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, based on all of
6 the evidence in the case.

7

8 H. Inferences

9 During the trial you have heard the attorneys use the term "inference," and in their arguments
10 they have asked you to infer, on the basis of your reason, experience, and common sense, from one or
11 more established facts, the existence of some other fact.

12 There are times when different inferences may be drawn from facts, whether proved by direct
13 or circumstantial evidence. The Government asks you to draw one set of inferences, while one or both
14 defendants ask you to draw another. It is for you, and you alone, to decide what inferences you will
15 draw.

16 Here again, let me remind you that, whether based on direct or circumstantial evidence, or on
17 the logical, reasonable inferences drawn from such evidence, you must be satisfied of the guilt of the
18 defendant beyond a reasonable doubt before you may convict.

19

20 I. Consciousness of Guilt from Intimidation of a Witness

21 You have heard evidence that the Government argues shows that Mr. Blondet attempted to
22 intimidate or coerce a witness in this case, Harold Figueroa Sanchez. Mr. Blondet is not on trial for
23 that conduct and you may not consider the evidence as a substitute for proof of guilt in this case.

1 Nevertheless, if you find that Mr. Blondet did attempt to coerce or intimidate a witness in this
2 case, you may, but are not required to, infer that Mr. Blondet believed that he was guilty of the crime
3 or crimes about which he thought Mr. Figueroa Sanchez would testify. However, consciousness of
4 guilt alone is not sufficient proof beyond a reasonable doubt.

5 Whether the testimony you have heard shows that Mr. Blondet did, in fact, attempt to
6 intimidate or coerce a witness; if so, whether that shows he believed he was guilty of any crime or
7 crimes for which he is now charged; and the significance, if any, to be given to such evidence, are
8 matters for you, the jury, to decide.

9

10 J. Credibility of Witnesses

11 How do you evaluate the credibility or believability of the witnesses? The answer is that you
12 use your common sense. There is no magic formula by which you can evaluate testimony. You may
13 use the same tests here that you use in your everyday life when evaluating statements made by others
14 to you. You may ask yourselves: Did the witness impress you as open, honest, and candid? How
15 responsive was the witness to the questions asked on direct examination and on cross-examination?

16 If you find that a witness intentionally told a falsehood, that is always a matter of importance
17 you should weigh carefully. On the other hand, a witness may be inaccurate, contradictory, or even
18 untruthful in some respects and entirely believable and truthful in other respects. It is for you to
19 determine whether such inconsistencies are significant or inconsequential, and whether to accept or
20 reject all of the testimony of any witness, or to accept or reject only portions.

21 You are not required to accept testimony even though the testimony is uncontradicted and the
22 witness's testimony is not challenged. You may reject it because of the witness's bearing or demeanor,
23 or because of the inherent improbability of the testimony, or for other reasons sufficient for you to
24 conclude that the testimony is not worthy of belief.

1 I will now explain in greater detail certain considerations for evaluating witness credibility.

2

3 1. Bias of Witnesses

4 In deciding whether to believe a witness, you should note any evidence of hostility or
5 preference that the witnesses may have toward one or more of the parties. In particular, you should
6 consider any evidence of resentment or anger that a Government witness may have towards a
7 defendant. Evidence that a witness is biased, prejudiced, or hostile toward a defendant requires you to
8 view the witness's testimony with caution, to weigh it with care, and subject it to close and searching
9 scrutiny.

10 Likewise, you should take into account any evidence that a witness may benefit in some way
11 from the outcome of the case. Such an interest in the outcome can create a motive to testify falsely and
12 may sway a witness in a way that advances his or her own interests.

13 Keep in mind, though, that it does not automatically follow that testimony given by an
14 interested witness is to be disbelieved. There are many people who, no matter what their interest in the
15 outcome of the case may be, would not testify falsely. It is for you to decide, based on your own
16 perceptions and common sense, whether the possible interest of any witness has, intentionally or
17 otherwise, colored or distorted his or her testimony.

18

19 2. Accomplice or Cooperator Testimony

20 You have heard from a number of witnesses who testified that they were involved in planning
21 and carrying out some of the crimes charged in the Indictment. You have heard a great deal in
22 counsel's summations about these so-called accomplice or "cooperating" witnesses and whether or not
23 you should believe them.

24 Experience will tell you that the Government sometimes must rely on the testimony of

1 witnesses who admit to participating in the alleged crimes at issue. The Government must take its
2 witnesses as it finds them and sometimes must use such testimony in a criminal prosecution, because
3 otherwise it would be difficult or impossible to detect and prosecute wrongdoers. For these very
4 reasons, the law allows the use of testimony from cooperating witnesses. Indeed, under federal law,
5 the testimony of a cooperating witness may be enough in itself for conviction, if the jury believes that
6 the testimony establishes guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

7 However, because of the interest a cooperator may have in testifying, you should scrutinize his
8 testimony with special care and caution. You may consider the fact that a witness is a cooperator as
9 bearing upon his credibility. Like the testimony of any other witness, accomplice witness testimony
10 should be given such weight as it deserves in light of the facts and circumstances before you, taking
11 into account the witness's demeanor and candor, the strength and accuracy of the witness's
12 recollection, his background, and the extent to which his testimony is or is not corroborated by other
13 evidence in the case. You may consider whether a cooperating witness has an interest in the outcome
14 of the case, and if so, whether that interest has affected his testimony.

15 You heard testimony about agreements between the Government and each of the cooperating
16 witnesses. I must caution you that it is no concern of yours why the Government made an agreement
17 with a particular witness. You may, however, consider the effect, if any, that the existence or terms of
18 the agreement have on the witness's credibility. A witness who hopes to obtain leniency may have a
19 motive to testify as he believes the Government wishes, or he may feel that it is in his interest to
20 incriminate others. As with any witness, your responsibility is to determine whether any such motive
21 or intent has influenced the witness's testimony and whether the witness has told the truth, in whole or
22 in part.

23 In sum, in evaluating the testimony of a cooperating witness, you should ask yourselves the
24 following questions: Would the accomplice benefit more by lying or by telling the truth? Was any

1 part of his testimony potentially made up because he believed or hoped that he would receive favorable
2 treatment from the Government by testifying falsely or as he believed the Government wanted? Or did
3 he believe that his interests would be best served by testifying truthfully? If you believe that the
4 witness was motivated by hopes of personal gain, was the motivation one that would cause him to lie,
5 or was it one that would cause him to tell the truth? Did this motivation color his testimony? It does
6 not follow, however, that simply because a person has admitted to participating in one or more crimes,
7 he is incapable of giving a truthful version of what happened.

8 If you think that the testimony was false, you should reject it. However, if, after a cautious and
9 careful examination of an accomplice witness's testimony, you are satisfied that the witness told the
10 truth, you may accept his testimony as credible and act upon it accordingly.

11 As with any witness, let me emphasize that the issue of credibility need not be decided in an
12 all-or-nothing fashion. If you find that a witness has been untruthful in some respect, you may, but are
13 not required to, reject the witness's testimony in its entirety. Even if you find that a witness testified
14 falsely in one part, you still may accept his testimony in other parts. How much of a witness's
15 testimony to accept, if any, is a determination entirely for you, the jury.

16 Finally, you have heard testimony from witnesses who have pleaded guilty to certain charges
17 arising out of the same facts as this case. I must emphasize that you may not draw any conclusions or
18 inferences of any kind about the guilt of the defendants on trial from the fact that one or more
19 prosecution witnesses pleaded guilty to similar charges. The decisions of those witnesses to plead
20 guilty were personal decisions those witnesses made about their own guilt. It may not be used by you
21 in any way as evidence against or unfavorable to the defendants.

22

1 3. Witness Using or Addicted to Drugs

2 There has been evidence introduced at the trial that the Government called as a witness a
3 person who was using or addicted to drugs when events he observed took place or who was using
4 drugs when he made or heard certain statements. I instruct you that there is nothing improper about
5 calling such a witness to testify about events within his personal knowledge.

6 On the other hand, his testimony must be examined with greater scrutiny than the testimony of
7 any other witness. The testimony of a witness who was under the influence of drugs at the time of
8 events about which he is testifying may be less believable because of the effects the drugs may have on
9 his ability to perceive or relate the events in question.

10 If you decide to accept his testimony, after considering it in light of all the evidence in this
11 case, then you may give it whatever weight, if any, you find it deserves.

12

13 4. Prior Inconsistent or Consistent Statements

14 You have heard evidence that, at some earlier time, witnesses have said something that counsel
15 argues is inconsistent with their trial testimony.

16 Evidence of a prior inconsistent statement was placed before you not because it is itself
17 evidence of the guilt or innocence of the defendants, but for the purpose of helping you decide whether
18 to believe the trial testimony of a witness who may have contradicted himself. If you find that the
19 witness made an earlier statement that conflicts with the witness's trial testimony, you may consider
20 that fact in deciding how much of the witness's trial testimony, if any, to believe.

21 In making this determination, you may consider whether the witness purposely made a false
22 statement or whether it was an innocent mistake; whether the inconsistency concerns an important fact,
23 or whether it had to do with a small detail; whether the witness had an explanation for the
24 inconsistency and, if so, whether that explanation appealed to your common sense.

1 It is exclusively your duty, based upon all the evidence and your own good judgment, to
2 determine whether the prior statement was inconsistent and, if so, how much weight, if any, to give to
3 the inconsistent statement in determining whether to believe all, or part of, the witness testimony.

4 You have also heard evidence that certain witnesses made earlier statements that were
5 consistent with their trial testimony. Such statements were admitted not as independent evidence of
6 guilt or innocence, but solely for whatever light they may shed on the witness's credibility. If you find
7 that a witness had a motive to testify as he did, but also that he or she told the same story before he had
8 that motive, you may take that into account in deciding whether the witness's interest or motive
9 colored his or her testimony.

10

11 5. Law Enforcement and Government Witnesses

12 You have heard testimony from a number of law enforcement officers. The fact that a witness
13 may be employed as a law enforcement officer or government employee does not mean that his or her
14 testimony is necessarily deserving of more or less consideration, or greater or lesser weight, than that
15 of any other witness. Such testimony should not be regarded as more or less truthful or accurate than
16 that of any other witness simply based on the witness's employment. It is your decision, after
17 reviewing all the evidence, whether to accept the testimony of any law enforcement witness or
18 government witness, as it is with every other type of witness, and to give to that testimony the weight,
19 if any, you find it deserves.

20

21 6. Expert Witnesses

22 You have heard testimony from several expert witnesses. As I previously explained, an expert
23 witness is someone who, by education or experience, has acquired learning or experience in a
24 specialized area of knowledge. Such a witness is permitted to express his or her opinions on matters

1 about which he or she has specialized knowledge and training. The parties present expert testimony to
2 you on the theory that someone who is experienced in the field can assist you in understanding the
3 evidence or in reaching an independent decision on the facts.

4 Your role in judging credibility applies to experts as well as other witnesses. In weighing an
5 expert's opinion, you may consider the expert's qualifications, education, and reasons for testifying, as
6 well as all of the other considerations that ordinarily apply, including all the other evidence in the case.

7 If you find the opinion of an expert is based on sufficient data, education, and experience, and the other
8 evidence does not give you reason to doubt his or her conclusions, you would be justified in placing
9 reliance on his or her testimony. However, you should not accept witness testimony simply because
10 the witness is an expert. The determination of the facts in this case rests solely with you.

11

12 7. Preparation of Witnesses

13 You have heard evidence during the trial that witnesses have discussed the facts of the case and
14 their testimony with their own lawyers or with Government lawyers before they appeared in court.

15 Although you may consider these facts when you are evaluating a witness's credibility, there is nothing
16 either unusual or inherently improper about a witness meeting with lawyers before testifying so that
17 the witness can be aware of the subjects he or she will be questioned about, focus on the subjects, and
18 have the opportunity to review relevant exhibits before being questioned about them. Such
19 consultation helps conserve your time and the Court's time. In fact, it would be unusual for a lawyer
20 to call a witness without such consultation.

21 In addition, you have heard evidence that certain witnesses and their lawyers may have met
22 together with other defendants and their lawyers in what is called a joint defense meeting. I instruct
23 you that there is nothing improper about such joint defense meetings and that they are common in
24 cases with multiple defendants because they allow defendants and their lawyers to plan for trial.

1 As always, the weight you give to the fact or the nature of these issues and what inferences you
2 draw from them are matters completely within your discretion.

3

4 K. Uncalled Witnesses

5 There are people whose names you have heard during the course of the trial but who did not
6 appear here to testify. I instruct you that each party had an equal opportunity, or lack of opportunity, to
7 call any of these witnesses. Therefore, you should not draw any inferences or reach any conclusions as
8 to what they would have testified to had they been called. Their absence should not affect your
9 judgment in any way.

10 You should, however, remember my instruction that the law does not impose on a defendant in
11 a criminal case the burden or duty of calling any witness or producing any evidence. The burden of
12 proof remains at all times with the Government.

13

14 L. Number of Witnesses and Uncontradicted Testimony

15 The fact that the Government called more witnesses or introduced more evidence does not
16 mean that you should necessarily find the facts in its favor. By the same token, you do not have to
17 accept the testimony of any witness who has not been contradicted or impeached, if you find the
18 witness to be not credible. You must decide which witnesses to believe and determine which facts are
19 true. To do this, you must look at all the evidence or lack of evidence, drawing upon your own
20 common sense and personal experience.

21 Again, you should also keep in mind that the burden of proof is always on the Government.
22 The defendants are not required to call any witnesses or offer any evidence, since they are presumed to
23 be innocent. On the other hand, the Government is not required to prove each element of the offense
24 by any particular number of witnesses. The testimony of a single witness may be enough to convince

1 you beyond a reasonable doubt of the existence of the elements of a charged offense — if you believe
2 that the witness has truthfully and accurately related what he or she has told you. The testimony of a
3 single witness may also be enough to convince you that reasonable doubt exists, in which case you
4 must find the defendant you are considering not guilty.

5

6 M. Evidence of Custody

7 You have heard evidence that each of the defendants was in custody at one point or another.

8 You may consider this evidence as evidence of the defendants' whereabouts at these points in time.

9 However, you may not consider a defendant's being in custody as evidence that the defendant you are
10 considering is of bad character or has a propensity to commit crime.

11

12 N. Persons Not on Trial

13 During the course of the trial, you have heard the names of other individuals mentioned in

14 connection with this case. Some of these other individuals have been mentioned in connection with

15 what the Government alleges was illegal activity, including as members of the enterprise known as La

16 ONU. You may not draw any inference, favorable or unfavorable, toward the Government or the

17 defendants from the fact that any person is not on trial here. Nor may you speculate as to what became

18 of them and why. These matters are wholly outside your concern and have no bearing on your

19 function as jurors in deciding the case before you.

20

21 O. A Defendant's Right Not to Testify

22 The defendants, Julio Marquez-Alejandro and Luis Blondet, did not testify in this trial. Under

23 our Constitution, a defendant is presumed innocent and has no obligation to testify or to present any

24 other evidence because, as I have told you, it is the Government's burden to prove a defendant guilty

1 beyond a reasonable doubt. That burden remains on the Government throughout the entire trial and
2 never shifts to a defendant. A defendant is never required to prove that he is innocent.

3 You may not attach any significance to the fact that the defendants did not testify. No adverse
4 inference against a defendant may be drawn by you because the defendant did not take the witness
5 stand. You may not consider this in any way in your deliberations in the jury room.

6 * * *

7 That concludes my introductory instructions. Let me now turn to the charges.

8

9

10 **INSTRUCTIONS ABOUT THE CHARGED CRIMES**

11

12 A. The Indictment

13 The two defendants, Julio Marquez-Alejandro and Luis Blondet, are formally charged in an
14 Indictment. As I instructed you at the outset of this trial, the Indictment is not evidence. It is simply
15 an accusation, a statement of the charges made against the defendants. It gives the defendants notice
16 of the charges against them, and it informs the court and the public of the nature of the accusation. But
17 it is not evidence, and it does not prove or even indicate guilt. It does not create any presumption or
18 permit any inference that the defendants are guilty. As a result, you are to give it no weight in deciding
19 the defendants' guilt or lack of guilt. What matters is the evidence you heard at this trial. Indeed, as I
20 have previously noted, the defendants are presumed innocent, and each has entered a plea of not guilty.
21 It is the prosecution's burden to prove each defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

22 The Indictment before you contains nine counts, or charges. Each count of the Indictment
23 relates to a different alleged crime. Julio Marquez-Alejandro is charged in seven counts, and Luis
24 Blondet is charged in three counts. In your deliberations and in reaching your verdict, you must bear

1 in mind that guilt is individual. You must therefore consider each count and each defendant separately,
2 must weigh the evidence as to each defendant separately for each count in which that defendant is
3 charged, and return a verdict of guilty or not guilty for each defendant on each count. Your verdict as
4 to each defendant must be determined separately with respect to him, solely on the evidence, or lack of
5 evidence, presented against him, without regard to the guilt or innocence of anyone else.

6

7 B. Summary of the Indictment

8 Now, what are the charges in the Indictment?

9 The Government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt the specific elements of the specific
10 charges that it has brought. That is because this is a federal Indictment, and under our federal system
11 of Government, the United States Government, as opposed to a state or territory, only has jurisdiction
12 to deal with certain kinds of cases. So, for example, although simply murdering someone is a crime
13 under the laws of Puerto Rico, it is not, by itself, a crime under United States federal law. Instead, the
14 murders alleged in this Indictment are charged under specific federal statutes designed to meet the
15 specific requirements of federal jurisdiction.

16 Count One charges both defendants with conspiracy to conduct the affairs of a criminal
17 enterprise, which the Indictment refers to as *La Organizacion de Narcotraficantes Unidos* — or La
18 ONU for short. The alleged members of this criminal enterprise, including the defendants, are accused
19 of engaging in crimes such as murder, attempted murder, drug trafficking, and bribery in order to
20 promote the enterprise, enrich its members, and enhance their standing in it.

21 Count One charges that, from at least in or about 2004 up to and including about 2016, the
22 defendants, together with others, conspired together and with each other to conduct the affairs of a
23 racketeering enterprise through a series of criminal acts alleged to constitute a pattern of racketeering
24 activity. The Indictment refers to the racketeering enterprise as *La Organizacion de Narcotraficantes*

1 *Unidos*, or La ONU, which is alleged to have been an association of individuals formed in or about
2 2004 and that existed for several purposes. These included: (1) enriching its members and associates
3 through, among other things, the distribution of narcotics, including the trafficking of cocaine to New
4 York; (2) preserving and protecting the power of the enterprise and its members and associates through
5 murder, attempted murder, and other acts of violence and threats of violence; and (3) promoting and
6 enhancing the enterprise and the activities of its members and associates.

7 Counts Two and Three relate to the murder of Crystal Martinez-Ramirez on or about April 9,
8 2005. Count Two charges Mr. Blondet with the murder of Ms. Martinez-Ramirez for the purpose of
9 maintaining or increasing his position in the La ONU racketeering enterprise.

10 Count Three charges Mr. Blondet with using or carrying a gun during or in relation to a crime
11 of violence — namely, the murder in aid of racketeering charged in Count Two — resulting in the
12 murder of Crystal Martinez-Ramirez.

13 Counts Four, Five and Six relate to the murder of Israel Crespo-Cotto on or about December
14 28, 2006. Count Four charges Mr. Marquez-Alejandro with aiding and abetting or willfully causing
15 the murder of Mr. Crespo-Cotto for the purpose of maintaining or increasing his position in the La
16 ONU racketeering enterprise.

17 Count Five charges Mr. Marquez-Alejandro with aiding and abetting or willfully causing
18 another person to kill Mr. Crespo-Cotto while engaged in a drug crime.

19 And Count Six charges Mr. Marquez-Alejandro with aiding and abetting or willfully causing
20 another person to use and carry a gun during and in relation to a crime of violence or drug trafficking
21 crime, resulting in the murder of Israel Crespo-Cotto.

22 Finally, Counts Seven, Eight, and Nine relate to the murder of Carlos Barbosa on or about
23 March 20, 2009. Count Seven charges Mr. Marquez-Alejandro with aiding and abetting or willfully
24 causing the murder of Mr. Barbosa for the purpose of maintaining and increasing his position in the La

1 ONU racketeering enterprise.

2 Count Eight charges Mr. Marquez-Alejandro with aiding and abetting or willfully causing
3 another person to kill Carlos Barbosa while engaged in a drug crime.

4 And Count Nine charges Mr. Marquez-Alejandro with aiding and abetting or willfully causing
5 another person to use and carry a gun during and in relation to a crime of violence or drug trafficking
6 crime, resulting in the murder of Carlos Barbosa.

7 You'll notice that the various charges overlap in certain ways. For example, the murder of
8 Israel Crespo-Cotto is charged as a murder in aid of racketeering in Count Four of the Indictment, as a
9 murder in connection with a drug crime in Count Five, and as a murder using a firearm in Count Six.
10 And the murder is also one of the crimes that you may consider as a racketeering act under Count One,
11 which charges the crime of racketeering conspiracy. It is perfectly legitimate for the Government to
12 charge the same alleged conduct as violations of different statutes. But, in order for you to convict any
13 defendant of any charge, you will have to consider, as I have said before, whether the Government has
14 met its burden of proving each of the elements of the specific crime charged beyond a reasonable
15 doubt. You may find that the Government has proved all of these charges, or none, or only some,
16 depending on the evidence relevant to each charge. So it will be very important for you to follow the
17 different elements of each particular crime.

18 With that, I will turn to the elements of each count in turn.

19

20 C. Racketeering Conspiracy

21 Count One charges each defendant with conspiring with others to conduct and participate in the
22 affairs of an enterprise through a pattern of racketeering activity. Most of the charges in the
23 Indictment, and indeed most crimes, are straightforward in the sense that they involve particular acts,
24 committed at one moment in time. But these racketeering crimes do not involve the commission of a

1 single act at a single time. Instead, these crimes concern a conspiracy to participate in an organization
2 over a period of time by committing a pattern of criminal acts. Let me explain these charges.

3 Count One alleges a conspiracy to violate the “RICO” statute, which stands for “Racketeering
4 Influenced and Corrupt Organizations.” The statute makes it a crime for a person to participate in the
5 conduct of an enterprise’s affairs through a pattern of certain violations of law known as “racketeering
6 acts.” In this case, each defendant is charged with participating in a conspiracy to violate the RICO
7 statute from at least in or about 2004 through and including in or about 2016.

8 In order to convict a given defendant of a conspiracy to violate the RICO statute, the
9 Government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt each of the following four elements:

10 First, that the conspiracy existed — that is, that two or more persons agreed to
11 conduct or participate in the conduct of a racketeering enterprise;

12 Second, that the racketeering enterprise or its activities would have affected, or in
13 fact affected, interstate commerce;

14 Third, that the defendant you are considering knowingly and intentionally joined the
15 conspiracy; and

16 Fourth, that the defendant you are considering knowingly and intentionally agreed
17 with at least one other person that either he or a co-conspirator would participate in the
18 conduct of the affairs of the enterprise through a pattern of two or more criminal acts, called
19 “racketeering acts.”

20 It is important to realize that the word “racketeering,” as used in the RICO statute, is a purely
21 technical term that is defined specifically for the statute. You should put out of your mind whatever
22 meaning the term may have for you in ordinary English. What matters is not whether the defendant
23 you are considering seems to you to be a “racketeer” in any ordinary sense of the word. All that

1 matters is whether the Government has proved beyond a reasonable doubt each of the elements that
2 make up a violation of this statute, as I will define them for you.

3

4 1. First Element: Existence of the Conspiracy

5 The first element the Government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt with respect to Count
6 One is the existence of a conspiracy that had as its object the illegal purpose charged in the Indictment.

7 A conspiracy is a kind of criminal partnership — a combination or agreement among two or
8 more persons to join together to accomplish some unlawful purpose. A conspiracy to violate a federal
9 law is a separate and distinct offense from the actual violation of such law, which is the so-called
10 “substantive crime.” A defendant’s guilt does not depend on the ultimate success of the conspiracy.
11 The conspiracy itself is a separate crime, even if the conspiracy to commit the underlying substantive
12 crime was not successful.

13 To establish the existence of a conspiracy, the Government is not required to show that two or
14 more people sat around a table and entered into a formal contract or even expressed their agreement
15 orally. It is sufficient if two or more persons, in any manner, whether they say so directly or not, come
16 to a common understanding to violate the law. Express language or specific words are not required to
17 indicate agreement to or membership in a conspiracy. If you find beyond a reasonable doubt that two
18 or more persons came to an understanding, express or implied, to violate the law and to accomplish an
19 unlawful plan, then the Government will have sustained its burden of proof as to this element.

20 In determining whether there has been an unlawful agreement, you may consider acts and
21 conduct of the alleged co-conspirators that were done to carry out an apparent criminal purpose. The
22 adage “actions speak louder than words” is applicable here. Sometimes the only evidence that is
23 available with respect to the existence of a conspiracy is that of disconnected acts and conduct on the
24 part of the individual conspirators, when taken together and considered as a whole. Different

1 conspirators may undertake different acts at different times. However, these acts or conduct may
2 warrant the inference that a conspiracy existed.

3 The “object” of a conspiracy is the illegal purpose that the conspirators agree or hope to
4 achieve. In this case, the object of the conspiracy is to violate the RICO statute, that is, to conduct or
5 participate in the conduct of the affairs of an enterprise whose activities would affect interstate
6 commerce through a pattern of racketeering activity. Let me define these terms for you.

7 What is an “enterprise”? Under the racketeering statute, an enterprise means a group of people
8 who have associated together for a common purpose; have an ongoing organization, either formal or
9 informal; and have personnel who function as a continuing unit. The enterprise does not have to have
10 a particular name or, for that matter, have any name at all. Nor must it be registered or licensed as an
11 enterprise. It does not have to be a commonly recognized legal entity, such as a corporation, a trade
12 union, a partnership, or the like. An enterprise may be a group of people who have informally
13 associated together for a common purpose of engaging in a course of conduct. This group may be
14 organized for a legitimate and lawful purpose or it may be organized for an unlawful purpose. Here,
15 the Government alleges that the organization referred to as *La Organizacion de Narcotraficantes*
16 *Unidos*, or La ONU, constituted such an enterprise.

17 In addition to having a common purpose, the enterprise must have a core of personnel who
18 function as a continuing unit. Furthermore, the enterprise must continue to exist in a substantially
19 similar form through the period charged, in this case from 2004 through 2016. This does not mean that
20 the membership must remain exactly identical. The members of the organization can change, and
21 participants in its affairs may come and go, but the enterprise must have a recognizable core that
22 continues during a substantial period during the time frame charged in the Indictment.

23 If you find that there was an agreement to conduct or participate in the conduct of a group of
24 people characterized by (1) a common purpose, (2) an ongoing formal or informal organization, and

1 (3) personnel who function as a continuing unit, then you may find that a conspiracy to violate the
2 RICO statute existed.

3

4 2. Second Element: Effect on Interstate or Foreign Commerce

5 The second element that the Government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt as to Count
6 One is that the criminal enterprise itself, or the racketeering activities of those associated with the
7 enterprise, would have had some effect on interstate or foreign commerce, or in fact has such an effect.
8 This effect on interstate or foreign commerce could have occurred in any way and it need only have
9 been minimal.

10 Interstate commerce includes the movement of goods, services, money, and individuals
11 between states or between states and a U.S. territory, such as Puerto Rico. It is sufficient, for example,
12 that in the course of racketeering activities, members of the enterprise used weapons that had traveled
13 in interstate commerce, traveled interstate themselves, used telephone facilities interstate, or took
14 money from businesses that had an effect on interstate commerce. In addition, Congress has
15 determined that all narcotics activity, even purely local narcotics activity, has an effect on interstate
16 commerce. Thus, if you find that, in the course of the racketeering activities, members of the
17 enterprise trafficked in narcotics, this element is satisfied. As with the enterprise element, it is not
18 necessary for the Government to prove that any particular act or acts affected interstate or foreign
19 commerce or even that acts that the defendant you are considering personally committed affected
20 interstate or foreign commerce. It need only prove that some act or acts of the enterprise — even
21 perfectly legal acts of the enterprise — had such an effect. It is not necessary for you to find that the
22 defendant you are considering knew the enterprise was engaged in interstate commerce.

23

1 3. Third Element: Membership in the Conspiracy

2 The third element that the Government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt as to Count One
3 is that, at some time during the time period charged in the Indictment, in or about 2004 through in or
4 about 2016, the defendant you are considering was a member of the charged conspiracy. It is not
5 required that the Government prove that the defendant you are considering was a member of the
6 conspiracy for the entire time that the conspiracy existed.

7 You must determine not only whether the defendant you are considering participated in the
8 conspiracy, but also whether he did so intentionally and knowingly — that is, did he participate in the
9 conspiracy with knowledge of its unlawful purpose and with the specific intention of furthering its
10 objective. “Unlawful” simply means contrary to law; a defendant need not have known that he was
11 breaking any particular law, but he must have been aware of the generally unlawful nature of his acts.

12 In that regard, it has been said that in order for a defendant to be deemed a participant in a
13 conspiracy, he must have had a stake in venture or its outcome. You are instructed that, while proof of
14 a financial interest in the outcome of the scheme is not essential, if you find that a defendant had such
15 an interest, that is a factor that you may properly consider in determining whether or not that defendant
16 was a member of a conspiracy charged in the Indictment.

17 As I mentioned a moment ago, before the defendant you are considering can be found to have
18 been a conspirator, you must first find that he knowingly joined the unlawful agreement or plan. The
19 key question, therefore, is whether the defendant you are considering joined the conspiracy with an
20 awareness of the basic aims and purposes of the unlawful agreement.

21 It is important for you to note that a defendant’s participation in the conspiracy must be
22 established by independent evidence of his own acts or statements, as well as those of the other alleged
23 co-conspirators, and the reasonable inferences that may be drawn from them. A defendant’s
24 knowledge is a matter of inference from facts proved.

1 A person acts “intentionally” and “knowingly” if he acts purposely and deliberately and not
2 because of mistake or accident, mere negligence, or other innocent reason. That is, the acts must be
3 the product of the defendant’s conscious objective.

4 If you find that the conspiracy existed and that a defendant participated knowingly and
5 intentionally in it, the extent of that defendant’s participation has no bearing on whether or not he is
6 guilty. The fact that a defendant’s participation in a conspiracy was more limited than that of a co-
7 conspirator should not affect your verdict.

8 In addition, the duration and extent of a defendant’s participation has no bearing on the issue of
9 that defendant’s guilt. A defendant need not have joined the conspiracy at the outset. A defendant
10 may have joined the conspiracy at any time in its progress, and that defendant will be held responsible
11 for all that was done before he joined and all that was done during the conspiracy’s existence while he
12 was a member. Each member of a conspiracy may perform separate and distinct acts. Some
13 conspirators play major roles, while others play minor roles in the scheme. The law does not require
14 equal roles. In fact, even a single act may be sufficient to draw a defendant within the scope of the
15 conspiracy.

16 Similarly, the Government need not prove that the defendant you are considering agreed with
17 every other member of the conspiracy, knew all the other members of the conspiracy, or had full
18 knowledge of all the details of the conspiracy. However, in proving this element, the Government
19 must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant you are considering was connected to the
20 conspiracy in some meaningful way, and that the defendant knew the general nature of the conspiracy
21 and knew that the conspiracy existed beyond his individual role.

22 I want to caution you, however, that a defendant’s mere presence at the scene of an alleged
23 crime does not, by itself, make him a member of the conspiracy. Similarly, mere association with one
24 or more members of the conspiracy does not automatically make a defendant a member. A person may

1 know, or be friendly with, a criminal, without being a criminal himself. Mere knowledge that a crime
2 is being committed is, by itself, not sufficient to constitute membership in a conspiracy. Likewise,
3 mere similarity of conduct or the fact that they may have assembled together and discussed common
4 aims and interests does not necessarily establish membership in the conspiracy. What is necessary is
5 that a defendant participated with knowledge of at least some of the purposes and objectives of the
6 conspiracy and with intent to aid in the accomplishment of those unlawful objectives.

7 Ultimately, the question is this: Has the Government proved beyond a reasonable doubt that the
8 defendant you are considering joined the conspiracy and knowingly and intentionally participated in it
9 with the awareness of its basic purpose and as something he wished to bring about?

10

11 4. Fourth Element: Agreement to Commit Predicate Acts

12 The fourth element that the Government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt as to Count
13 One is that the defendant you are considering knowingly conspired or agreed to participate in the
14 conduct of the affairs of the enterprise through a pattern of racketeering activity. The focus of this
15 element is on a defendant's agreement to participate in the objective of the enterprise to engage in a
16 pattern of racketeering activity, and not on a defendant's agreement to commit the individual criminal
17 acts. The Government is not required to prove that the defendant you are considering agreed to
18 commit two racketeering acts himself, or that he actually committed two such acts. Instead, the
19 Government must prove that the defendant agreed to participate in the enterprise with the intent that he
20 or another member or members of the conspiracy would commit two or more racketeering acts, which
21 I will describe in a few minutes.

22 As I have told you, it is not necessary that a conspiracy actually succeed in its purpose for you
23 to conclude that it existed. Because the agreement to commit a racketeering offense is the essence of
24 Count One, the Government need only prove that if the conspiracy achieved its objective as

1 contemplated, the enterprise would be established, that its members would participate in conducting
2 the affairs of the enterprise through a pattern of racketeering activity, and that those activities would
3 affect interstate or foreign commerce. Of course, proof that the objective of the conspiracy was
4 accomplished, if you find it was, may be the most persuasive evidence of the existence of the
5 conspiracy.

6 A pattern of racketeering activity requires at least two acts of racketeering, the last of which
7 occurred within ten years, excluding any period of imprisonment after the commission of a prior act of
8 racketeering. To establish an agreement that the enterprise would engage in a “pattern of racketeering
9 activity,” as alleged in Count One of the Indictment, the Government must prove three things beyond a
10 reasonable doubt:

11 First, the Government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant you are
12 considering agreed that a conspirator (which could include the defendant himself) would intentionally
13 commit, or cause, or aid and abet the commission of, two or more of the racketeering acts of the types
14 alleged in Count One of the Indictment, which I will list for you shortly. The jury must be unanimous
15 as to the types of predicate racketeering acts it finds a defendant conspired to commit; it would not be
16 sufficient for six jurors to find a defendant guilty of conspiring to commit two types of racketeering
17 acts and the other six jurors to find him guilty of conspiracy to commit two different types of
18 racketeering acts.

19 Second, the Government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the two racketeering acts
20 have a “nexus” to the enterprise and are “related” to one another. A racketeering act has a “nexus” to
21 the enterprise if it has a meaningful connection to the enterprise. To be “related” to one another, the
22 racketeering acts must have the same or similar purposes, results, participants, victim, or methods of
23 commission, or be otherwise interrelated by distinguishing characteristics and not be merely isolated
24 events. But the racketeering acts do not need to be directly related to each other, as long as they are

1 related to the same enterprise. For example, for both “nexus” and “relatedness” purposes, the requisite
2 relationship between the RICO enterprise and a predicate racketeering act may be established by
3 evidence that the defendant you are considering was able to commit the racketeering act solely by
4 virtue of his position in the enterprise or involvement in or control over its affairs; by evidence that the
5 defendant’s position in the enterprise facilitated his commission of the racketeering act; by evidence
6 that the racketeering act benefitted the enterprise; by evidence that the racketeering act was authorized
7 by the enterprise; or by evidence the racketeering act promoted or furthered the purposes of the
8 enterprise. Nevertheless, it is not sufficient for the Government to prove only that the defendant you
9 are considering or a co-conspirator committed or planned to commit two racketeering acts. A series of
10 disconnected acts does not constitute a pattern.

11 Third, to establish a pattern of racketeering activity, the Government must prove beyond a
12 reasonable doubt that the racketeering acts either extended over a substantial period of time or that they
13 posed or would pose a threat of continued racketeering activity. A series of criminal acts poses a threat
14 of continued racketeering activity if the acts were committed to further the goals of a long-term
15 association that exists for criminal purposes. The Government need not prove such a threat of
16 continuity by any mathematical formula or by any particular method of proof, but rather may prove it
17 in a variety of ways. For example, the threat of continued unlawful activity may be established when
18 the evidence shows that the racketeering acts are part of a long-term association that exists for criminal
19 purposes or when the racketeering acts are shown to be the regular way of conducting the affairs of the
20 enterprise. Moreover, in determining whether the object of the conspiracy involved the threat of
21 continued unlawful activity, you are not limited to consideration of the specific racketeering acts that a
22 defendant himself is alleged to have committed; instead, in addition to considering such acts, you also
23 may consider the nature of the enterprise, and other unlawful activities of the enterprise and its
24 members viewed in their entirety, including both charged and uncharged unlawful activities.

1 Let me be clear about what the Government is and is not required to prove for a conviction
2 under Count One. The Government must prove that the defendant you are considering intended to
3 further an endeavor which, if completed, would have satisfied all of the elements of a racketeering
4 offense. But the Government is not required to prove that the defendant personally committed or even
5 agreed to commit any act of racketeering. Nor is it required to prove that any acts of racketeering
6 actually occurred. Instead, for a conviction under Count One, the Government must prove beyond a
7 reasonable doubt that the defendant you are considering agreed to participate in the enterprise with the
8 knowledge and intent that at least one member, which could be the defendant himself, would commit
9 at least two racketeering acts in the conduct of the affairs of the enterprise, and that those acts would
10 constitute a pattern of racketeering activity as defined above.

11

12 5. Difference Between “Enterprise” and “Pattern of Racketeering Activity”

13 Keep in mind that an enterprise is not the same thing as the pattern of racketeering activity. To
14 convict, the Government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that if the conspiracy achieved its
15 objective, there would be an enterprise *and* that the enterprise’s affairs would be conducted through a
16 pattern of racketeering activity. As I have mentioned, the enterprise in this case is alleged to be a
17 group of individuals who associated together for a common purpose of engaging in a course of
18 conduct, known as La ONU. A pattern of racketeering activity, on the other hand, is a series of
19 criminal acts. The proof used to establish these separate elements may be the same or overlapping.
20 For example, if you find that an ongoing enterprise existed, the existence of this enterprise may help
21 establish that the separate racketeering acts were part of a “pattern” of continuing criminal activity.
22 Nevertheless, you should bear in mind that proof of an enterprise does not necessarily establish proof
23 of a pattern of racketeering activity or vice versa.

24

1 6. Racketeering Predicates

2 I will now instruct you on the substantive law governing the racketeering crimes that the

3 Indictment alleges were part of the pattern of racketeering activity in this case.

4 The Indictment alleges that the following categories of criminal violations were committed or

5 were intended to be committed as part of the racketeering conspiracy charged in Count One:

6 i. acts involving murder, in violation of Puerto Rico law;

7 ii. acts involving attempted murder, in violation of Puerto Rico law;

8 iii. acts involving trafficking in controlled substances, in violation of federal law; and

9 iv. acts involving bribery, in violation of Puerto Rico law.

10 As a reminder, you must be unanimous as to the *types* of predicate racketeering acts that the

11 defendant you are considering agreed to commit, but you are not required to make a finding of specific

12 predicate acts.

13 I will instruct you about each kind of alleged racketeering act in turn.

14

15 i. Racketeering Predicate: Murder in Violation of Puerto Rico Law

16 The Indictment alleges that one of the categories of criminal violations that were committed or

17 intended to be committed as part of the racketeering conspiracy charged in Count One included

18 murder, in violation of Puerto Rico law.

19 Murder is the killing of another human being with malice aforethought. In particular, pursuant

20 to Puerto Rico law, the Government must prove two elements beyond a reasonable doubt.

21 First, the Government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the person caused the death

22 of another human being, or aided and abetted or willfully caused another person to cause the death of

23 another human being. The person's conduct must be the direct cause of the victim's death. In other

1 words, an act caused a victim's death if the act, in a natural and continuous sequence, results in the
 2 death, and if the death would not have occurred without the act.

3 Second, the Government must prove that the person acted with malice aforethought. "Malice
 4 aforethought" is the state of mind that would cause a person to act without regard to the life of another.
 5 To satisfy this element, the person must have acted consciously, with the intent to kill another human
 6 being. Malice can be proved in any of three ways, and the Government satisfies its burden of proof if
 7 it proves any of the three. The first alternative is that a person intended to kill the victim. A person
 8 must have had it in his mind to kill the victim. It involves concentrating or focusing the mind for some
 9 perceptible period. The person must have possessed the actual, subjective intent to kill. The second is
 10 that the person intended to cause grievous bodily harm to the victim. Grievous bodily harm means
 11 severe injury to the body. The third is that the person acted recklessly and wantonly, in a way that
 12 grossly deviated from a reasonable standard of care such that he was aware of the serious risk that
 13 death would result. In order to establish this element, the Government must prove beyond a reasonable
 14 doubt that the person acted willfully, with a bad or evil purpose to break the law. However, the
 15 Government need not prove spite, malevolence, hatred, or ill will toward the victim.

16 A defendant is not guilty of murder under Puerto Rico law, however, if the killing occurred in a
 17 sudden heat of passion or rage and was caused by an adequate provocation on the part of the victim.
 18 For the provocation to reduce the crime of murder to voluntary manslaughter, it must be of such a
 19 nature as to cause an ordinary man to lose control of himself and, impelled by such provocation, to act
 20 on the spur of the moment, without due reflection and without deliberate intent.

21

22 ii. Racketeering Predicate: Attempted Murder in Violation of Puerto Rico Law

23 The Indictment also alleges that one of the categories of criminal violations that were
 24 committed or intended to be committed as part of the racketeering conspiracy charged in Count One

1 included acts of attempted murder in violation of Puerto Rico law. To prove that a person committed
2 an attempted murder, the Government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that:

First, the person intended for a murder to occur;

Second, that the person engaged in an act or omission, or aided and abetted or willfully caused another person to engage in an act or omission, that was unequivocally and instantaneously directed and initiating the commission of the crime; and

Third, the crime was not completed due to circumstances beyond the control of the person.

iii. Racketeering Predicate: Narcotics Conspiracy

The Indictment also alleges that one of the categories of criminal violations that were
attempted or intended to be committed as part of the racketeering conspiracy charged in Count One
were acts involving drug trafficking, namely the distribution or possession with intent to distribute
cocaine, and conspiracy to do the same, in violation of federal law.

To sustain its burden of proof with respect to proving a narcotics conspiracy, the Government
must prove beyond a reasonable doubt the following two elements:

First, that a conspiracy existed; and

Second, that the person intentionally and knowingly became a member of that conspiracy — that he knowingly associated himself with the conspiracy and participated in the conspiracy to distribute, or possess with the intent to distribute, cocaine.

I refer you to the instructions I previously gave you in connection with Count One regarding
aning and requirements of these two elements.

a. Object of the Conspiracy

Here, the alleged object of the conspiracy — the illegal goal of the conspiracy — was the
distribution or possession with intent to distribute of cocaine.

1 Let me note that the Government must prove only that the person either (1) conspired to
2 distribute a controlled substance or (2) conspired to possess the controlled substance with the intent to
3 distribute it. The Government may, but need not, prove both. You must be unanimous, however, as to
4 which of these two objectives (or both) was proved beyond a reasonable doubt to have been the object
5 of the conspiracy.

6 b. Distribution

7 The word “distribution” means the actual, constructive, or attempted transfer of the drug. To
8 distribute simply means to deliver, to pass over, to hand over something to another person, or to cause
9 it to be delivered, passed on, or handed over to another. Distribution does not require a sale, but it does
10 include sales.

11 c. Possession with Intent to Distribute

12 In defining “possession with intent to distribute,” I will first discuss the concept of
13 “possession” and then discuss the concept of “intent to distribute.”

14 The legal concept of possession may differ from the everyday term, so let me explain it in in
15 some detail. Actual possession is what most of us think of as possession — that is, having physical
16 custody or control of an object, as I possess this pen. However, a person need not have actual, physical
17 possession — that is, physical control over an object — in order to be in *legal* possession of it. If a
18 person has the ability to exercise substantial control over an object, even if he or she does not have the
19 object in his physical custody, and that person has the intent to exercise such control, then the person is
20 in possession of that object. This is called “constructive possession.”

21 Control over an object may be demonstrated by the existence of a working relationship between
22 one person having the power or ability to control the item and the person who has actual physical
23 custody. The person having control “possesses” the object because he or she has an effective working

1 relationship with the person who has actual physical custody of the object and because he or she can
2 direct the movement or transfer or disposition of the object.

3 More than one person can have control over the same object. The law recognizes that
4 possession may be sole or joint. Finally, possession and ownership are not the same. A person can
5 possess an object and not be the owner of the object.

6 Possession “with intent to distribute” simply means the possession of a controlled substance
7 with the intent or purpose to “distribute” it to another person or persons, as I have already defined that
8 term.

9 Because no one can read a person’s mind, the determination as to a person’s intent may be
10 inferred from his behavior. You may ask yourself whether any drugs in a person’s possession, that is,
11 subject to his control, were for his personal use or for the purpose of distribution to another.

12 d. Controlled Substance

13 Finally, I instruct you that cocaine is a “controlled substance” as a matter of law.

14

15 iv. Racketeering Predicate: Bribery in Violation of Puerto Rico Law

16 Finally, the Indictment also alleges that one of the categories of criminal violations that were
17 committed or intended to be committed as part of the racketeering conspiracy charged in Count One
18 included acts of bribery in violation of Puerto Rico law. Under Puerto Rico law, any person who,
19 directly or through an intermediary, gives or promises to give money or any benefit to a public officer
20 or employee for the purpose of getting that public officer or employee to perform, omit, or delay an act
21 that pertains to his or her regular office or duties, or to perform an act that is contrary to his or her
22 regular duties, or with the understanding that such renumeration or benefit shall influence any action,
23 decision, vote, or ruling by that person in his or her official capacity, is guilty of bribery.

1 Accordingly, to prove that a person committed bribery, the Government must prove beyond a
2 reasonable doubt two elements.

3 First, the Government must prove that the person, directly or through an intermediary, gave or
4 promised to give money or any benefit to a public officer or employee. A police officer qualifies as a
5 public officer or employee.

6 Second, the Government must prove that the person did so for one of the following purposes:

7 (a) to get that public officer or employee to perform, omit, or delay an act pertaining to his regular
8 duties; (b) to get that public officer or employee to perform an act that is contrary to his regular duties;
9 or (c) to influence any action or decision by that public officer or employee in his official capacity. It
10 is sufficient for the act to fall within the general duties of the employee; it is not necessary to show that
11 the official had final authority over any particular matter.

12

13 7. Multiple Conspiracies

14 Count One charges a racketeering conspiracy relating to a specific alleged enterprise —
15 namely, La ONU. The defendants argue that there were actually several separate and independent
16 racketeering conspiracies with various groups of members.

17 Whether there existed a single unlawful agreement, or many such agreements, or indeed, no
18 agreement at all, is a question of fact for you, the jury, to determine in accordance with the instructions
19 I am about to give you.

20 When two or more people join together to further one common unlawful design or purpose, a
21 single conspiracy exists. By way of contrast, multiple conspiracies exist when there are separate
22 unlawful agreements to achieve distinct purposes.

1 Proof of several separate and independent conspiracies is not proof of the single, overall
2 conspiracy charged in Count One of the Indictment, unless one of the conspiracies proved happens to
3 be the single conspiracy described in the Indictment.

4 You may find that there was a single conspiracy despite the fact that there were changes in
5 personnel, activities, or both, so long as you find beyond a reasonable doubt that some of the co-
6 conspirators continued to act for the duration of the conspiracy for the purposes charged in Count One
7 of the Indictment. The fact that the members of a racketeering conspiracy are not always identical
8 does not necessarily imply that separate racketeering conspiracies exist. In addition, the existence of
9 subgroups or subunits within a larger conspiracy does not necessarily mean that the larger conspiracy
10 does not exist.

11 On the other hand, if you find that the racketeering conspiracy charged in the Indictment did
12 not exist, you cannot find either defendant guilty of the single racketeering conspiracy charged in
13 Count One. This is so even if you find that some racketeering conspiracy other than the one charged in
14 Count One existed, even though the purposes of both conspiracies may have been the same, and even
15 though there may have been some overlap in membership.

16 Similarly, if you find that the defendant you are considering was a member of another
17 conspiracy, and not the one charged in the Indictment, then you must acquit that defendant of the
18 conspiracy charge. Keep in mind, however, that a person can be part of more than one conspiracy at
19 the same time, and his actions can further the interests of more than one conspiracy at the same time.

20 Therefore, what you must do is determine whether the conspiracy charged in the Indictment
21 existed. If it did, you then must determine the nature of the conspiracy and who were its members.
22

23 * * *

1 That completes my instructions as to Count One, the racketeering conspiracy charge. I will
2 now instruct you on the remaining counts of the Indictment, each of which charges a single defendant
3 with a specific murder in violation of one of three different federal laws.

4

5 D. Aiding and Abetting

6 Before I move on to the remaining counts of the Indictment, which charge the defendants with
7 what are known as substantive (that is, non-conspiracy) crimes, I want to instruct you on the concept of
8 aiding and abetting, including willfully causing.

9 The defendants are charged in Counts Two through Nine with committing certain criminal acts
10 but are also charged with aiding and abetting or willfully causing the commission of those acts by
11 another person. It is not necessary for the Government to show that the defendant you are considering
12 himself physically committed a crime in order for you to find him guilty. You may, under certain
13 circumstances, find the defendant you are considering guilty of the crime as an aider and abettor or as
14 someone who willfully caused someone else to commit the crime.

15 Aiding and abetting liability is its own theory of criminal liability that applies to Counts Two
16 through Nine. In effect, it is a theory of liability that permits a person to be convicted of a specified
17 crime if the person, while not himself committing the crime, assisted another person or persons in
18 committing the crime or willfully caused another person to commit the crime.

19 Under the federal aiding and abetting statute, whoever “aids, abets, counsels, commands,
20 induces or procures” the commission of an offense is punishable as a principal. You should give these
21 words their ordinary meaning. A person “aids or abets” a crime if he knowingly does some act for the
22 purpose of aiding or encouraging the commission of that crime, with the intention of causing the crime
23 charged to be committed. To “counsel” means to give advice or recommend. To “induce” means to
24 lead or move by persuasion or influence as to some action or state of mind. To “procure” means to

1 bring about by unscrupulous or indirect means. To “cause” means to bring something about, to effect
2 something.

3 A person who aids and abets another to commit an offense is just as guilty of that offense as if
4 he had committed it himself. Therefore, if you find that the Government has proved beyond a
5 reasonable doubt that another person actually committed a crime, and that the defendant you are
6 considering aided and abetted that person in the commission of the offense, then you may find the
7 defendant you are considering guilty of the crime.

8 As you can see, the first requirement is that the crime charged was actually committed by
9 someone. Obviously, no one can be convicted of aiding and abetting a crime if no crime was
10 committed. But if you do find that a crime was committed, then you must consider whether the
11 defendant you are considering aided or abetted the commission of the crime.

12 In order to aid and abet another to commit a crime, it is necessary that the defendant you are
13 considering willfully and knowingly associated himself in some way with the crime and that he
14 willfully and knowingly sought by some act to help make the crime succeed. To establish that the
15 defendant you are considering participated in the commission of the crime, the Government must
16 prove that the defendant engaged in some affirmative conduct or overt act for the specific purpose of
17 bringing about that crime.

18 The mere presence of a person where a crime is being committed, even coupled with
19 knowledge by that person that a crime is being committed, or merely associating with others who were
20 committing a crime is not sufficient to establish aiding and abetting. An aider and abettor must have
21 some interest in the criminal venture and must take some action to assist or encourage the commission
22 of the crime.

23 To determine whether a defendant aided and abetted the commission of a crime with which he
24 is charged, ask yourself these questions:

- 1 1. Did he participate in the crime charged as something he wished to bring about?
- 2 2. Did he associate himself with the criminal venture knowingly and willfully?
- 3 3. Did he seek by his actions to make the criminal venture succeed?

4 If he did, then that defendant is an aider and abettor and therefore guilty of the offense. If your
5 answer to any one of these questions in “no,” then you must find that defendant not guilty.

6 Similarly, a defendant can be found guilty even if he did not himself commit the crime if he
7 willfully caused another person to commit the crime. In considering whether a defendant willfully
8 caused another person to commit a crime, ask yourself these questions:

- 9 1. Did the defendant intend for someone to commit the crime?
- 10 2. Did the defendant intentionally instruct or cause another person to commit the criminal
11 act?

12 If you are persuaded beyond a reasonable doubt that the answer to both of these questions is
13 “yes,” then the defendant you are considering is guilty of the crime charged just as if he himself had
14 actually committed it. If not, you must find him not guilty under this theory.

15

16 E. Murder in Aid of Racketeering

17 Counts Two, Four, and Seven each charge one defendant with committing or causing a murder
18 at least in part for the purpose of maintaining or increasing the defendant’s position in a racketeering
19 enterprise. I am addressing all three of these counts together because the elements of the charges are
20 the same, but to be clear: Count Two charges Mr. Blondet (and Mr. Blondet only) with this crime for
21 the murder of Crystal Martinez-Ramirez; and Counts Four and Seven charge Mr. Marquez-Alejandro
22 (and Mr. Marquez-Alejandro only) with this crime for the murders of Israel Crespo-Cotto and Carlos
23 Barbosa, respectively.

1 This law makes it a crime for any person, for the purpose of gaining entrance to or maintaining
2 or increasing position in an enterprise engaged in racketeering activity, to murder any individual in
3 violation of local law.

4 Accordingly, in order to sustain its burden of proof as to each of Counts Two, Four, and Seven,
5 the Government must prove each of the following three elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

6 First, that the enterprise described in Count One existed, that it engaged in a pattern of
7 racketeering activity, and that its activities affected interstate or foreign commerce, as I have
8 previously defined these terms for you;

9 Second, that the defendant at issue committed murder in violation of Puerto Rico law; and

10 Third, that one of the defendant's purposes in committing the murder was to gain entrance to,
11 maintain his position in, or increase his position in the enterprise.

12 I will explain each of these elements in more detail now.

13
14 1. Murder in Aid of Racketeering: Existence of the Enterprise

15 I already defined for you, in connection with Count One, the meaning of "enterprise,"
16 "affecting interstate or foreign commerce," and "racketeering activity." But unlike the instructions I
17 gave you for Count One, which charged a *conspiracy* to commit racketeering, for purposes of Counts
18 Two, Four, and Seven, the Government must prove that the enterprise charged in the Indictment, La
19 ONU, actually existed. You must find that at the general time that the murder occurred, the enterprise
20 was engaged in racketeering activity, as I defined that term for you. And finally, you must find that the
21 criminal enterprise itself, or the racketeering activities associated with it, had some effect on interstate
22 or foreign commerce, as I have previously explained these terms to you.

23

1 2. Murder in Aid of Racketeering: Murder in Violation of Puerto Rico Law

2 The second element the Government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt with respect to

3 Counts Two, Four, and Seven is that the defendant at issue committed or aided and abetted the charged
4 murder in violation of Puerto Rico law.

5 I have already instructed you on the elements of murder under Puerto Rico law and you should
6 apply those instructions here. I remind you that, just like the other murder charges I have already
7 discussed, a defendant may be guilty of murder by personally committing the crime, by willfully
8 causing it, or by aiding and abetting it.

9

10 3. Murder in Aid of Racketeering: Purpose of Gaining Entrance to, or Maintaining or
11 Increasing Position, in the Enterprise

12 The third element that the Government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt with respect to
13 Counts Two, Four, and Seven is that the defendant at issue, or the person whom the defendant aided
14 and abetted or willfully caused to commit the crime, acted for the purpose of gaining entrance to,
15 maintaining his position in, or increasing his position in the La ONU enterprise.

16 Your focus in this element is on the general purpose or motive of the defendant or the person
17 whom the defendant aided and abetted or willfully caused to commit the charged crime. The
18 Government does not need to prove that gaining entrance to, or maintaining or increasing position in
19 the enterprise, was the defendant's *only* motive, or even his principal motive, so long as it was a
20 substantial motivating factor in the defendant's decision to participate in the murder. For example, this
21 element is satisfied if the defendant committed the crime because he knew it was expected of him by
22 reason of his involvement in La ONU, because it would enhance or maintain his power or prestige
23 within La ONU, or, with respect to a high-ranking member of the enterprise, if he committed or

1 sanctioned the charged violent act to protect La ONU's operations or to advance its objectives. These
2 examples, however, are by way of illustration and are not exhaustive.

3

4 4. Defense Theory Regarding Count Two (Defendant Luis Blondet)

5 Mr. Blondet's position is that the Government has not proved beyond a reasonable doubt that
6 the killing of Crystal Martinez-Ramirez (who is not alleged to have been involved in the affairs of La
7 ONU in any respect) was in furtherance of the La ONU enterprise, or that gaining entrance to, or
8 maintaining or increasing his position in La ONU was a substantial motivating factor in the killing.

9 Mr. Blondet also argues that the Government has not proved beyond a reasonable doubt that he
10 acted with malice aforethought and proved beyond a reasonable doubt that the killing of Crystal
11 Martinez-Ramirez was not committed in the heat of the moment, caused by adequate provocation.

12 If you agree with either argument, you must acquit Mr. Blondet on Count Two.

13

14 F. Murder While Engaged in a Drug Crime

15 Counts Five and Eight charge that, while engaged in a conspiracy to distribute five kilograms
16 or more of cocaine, Mr. Marquez-Alejandro killed or aided and abetted or willfully caused another
17 person to kill someone. Count Five charges Mr. Marquez-Alejandro with this crime in connection
18 with the murder of Israel Crespo-Cotto, and Count Eight charges him with this crime in connection
19 with the murder of Carlos Barbosa.

20 This law makes it a crime for any person who is engaging in certain narcotics offenses to
21 intentionally kill, or counsel, command, induce, procure, or cause the intentional killing of an
22 individual, if such killing results.

23 In order to sustain its burden of proof as to Counts Five and Eight, the Government must prove
24 each of the following three elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

1 First, that at the time of the charged murder, the defendant was engaged in a conspiracy to

2 distribute five kilograms or more of cocaine;

3 Second, that while engaged in that narcotics conspiracy, the defendant either intentionally

4 killed, or aided and abetted the killing of, another person or counseled, commanded, induced, procured,

5 or caused the intentional killing of that person by someone else; and

6 Third, that the killing actually resulted from the defendant's actions.

7

8 1. Murder While Engaged in a Drug Crime: Narcotics Conspiracy; Drug Weight

9 As I just mentioned, to find Mr. Marquez-Alejandro guilty of Counts Five and Eight, you must

10 determine first that he was engaged in a narcotics conspiracy, and second, as to these counts, that the

11 conspiracy involved at least five kilograms of cocaine.

12 I have already explained to you the elements of a narcotics conspiracy in connection with

13 Count One and you should apply those instructions here.

14 If, but only if, you conclude that the Government has proved beyond a reasonable doubt that

15 the Defendant is guilty of participating in the conspiracy described above, you must then determine

16 whether they intended the distribution of at least five kilograms of cocaine.

17 To calculate this amount, you should include (1) any transactions in furtherance of the

18 conspiracy in which the Defendant personally participated, and (2) any transactions in furtherance of

19 the conspiracy that the Defendant reasonably foresaw even though he did not personally participate in

20 these sales. Your findings on quantity must be unanimous and beyond a reasonable doubt.

21

1 2. Murder While Engaged in a Drug Crime: Counsel, Command, Induce, Procure, or
2 Cause an Intentional Killing

3 The second element that the Government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt with respect to
4 Counts Five and Eight is that Mr. Marquez-Alejandro, while engaged in that narcotics conspiracy,
5 intentionally killed the person specified in the Indictment, or counseled, commanded, induced,
6 procured, or caused the killing of that person. I will define those terms for you now.

7 i. “While Engaged In”

8 To show that the killing of the person specified in the Indictment occurred while the defendant
9 was engaged in a narcotics conspiracy, the Government must prove more than simply a temporal
10 connection between the killing and the drug conspiracy. The Government must prove beyond a
11 reasonable doubt that the killing occurred because and as part of the defendant’s engaging in the
12 narcotics conspiracy. The Government must show that a substantive connection existed between the
13 alleged conspiracy and the killing — in other words, that the alleged conspiracy was one purpose of
14 the killing. If you find that the murder was wholly unconnected to the alleged narcotics conspiracy or
15 was simply coincidental to it, then this element is not satisfied. A drug-related motive need not be the
16 sole purpose, the primary purpose, or even one that was equally important to any non-drug-related
17 purpose, as long as it was one of the purposes.

18 ii. “Intentionally Killed”

19 A person intentionally kills another person when he does so deliberately and purposefully.
20 That is, the defendant’s actions must have been his conscious objective rather than the product of a
21 mistake or accident or mere negligence or some other innocent reason.

22 iii. “Counsel, Command, Induce, Procure, and Cause”

23 To meet its burden of proof, the Government does not need to prove that Mr. Marquez-
24 Alejandro directly caused the death of the person specified in the count you are considering. The

1 statute takes into consideration that while certain people might have direct involvement in an
2 intentional killing, others can be held responsible even if they play a less direct role. Thus, this
3 element can be satisfied if you find beyond a reasonable doubt that Mr. Marquez-Alejandro aided,
4 abetted, counseled, commanded, induced, procured, or caused the relevant killing. I have already
5 instructed you on the meaning of these terms within the aiding and abetting instruction, and you should
6 apply those instructions in determining whether this element is met.

7

8 3. Murder While Engaged in a Drug Crime: Death Results

9 The third element that the Government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt with respect to
10 Counts Five and Eight is that the death actually resulted from the acts of Mr. Marquez-Alejandro or a
11 person for whose conduct he is criminally responsible.

12

13 G. Murder Using a Firearm

14 Finally, Counts Three, Six, and Nine each charge a defendant with knowingly using and
15 carrying a firearm in relation to a crime of violence or a drug trafficking crime — or aiding and
16 abetting or willfully causing another person to do the same — resulting in murder. Count Three
17 charges Mr. Blondet with this crime in connection with the murder of Crystal Martinez-Ramirez, and
18 Counts Six and Nine charge Mr. Marquez-Alejandro with this crime in connection with the murders of
19 Israel Crespo-Cotto and Carlos Barbosa, respectively.

20 To sustain its burden of proof with respect to each of these counts, the Government must prove
21 each of the following five elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

22 First, that on or about the date alleged in the Indictment, the defendant at issue used or carried
23 or possessed a firearm, or any combination of those acts, or aided and abetted or willfully caused
24 another person to do so;

1 Second, that the use or carrying of the firearm was during and in relation to a crime of violence

2 or a drug trafficking crime, or possession of the firearm was in furtherance of such a crime;

3 Third, that the defendant at issue or the person he aided and abetted caused the death of another

4 person through the use of a firearm;

5 Fourth, that the death of that person qualifies as a murder under federal (not Puerto Rico) law,

6 as I will define that term for you in a moment; and

7 Fifth, that the defendant at issue acted knowingly.

8

9 1. Murder Using a Firearm: Use, Carry, or Possess

10 The first element the Government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt with respect to

11 Counts Three, Six, and Nine is that, on or about the date charged in the Indictment, the defendant at

12 issue, or the person he aided and abetted, used, carried, or possessed a firearm. Let me start by

13 defining some terms.

14 A “firearm” is defined as any weapon that will, or is designed to or may readily be converted

15 to, expel a projectile by the action of an explosion. It does not matter if the firearm was loaded or

16 operable at the time of the crime. A gun is a firearm.

17 In order to prove that someone “used” a firearm, the Government must prove beyond a

18 reasonable doubt an active employment of the firearm during and in relation to the relevant crime of

19 violence or drug trafficking crime, as I will explain those terms in a moment. This does not mean that

20 the defendant at issue, or the person he aided and abetted or intentionally caused to use the firearm,

21 must actually have fired or attempted to fire the weapon, although those would obviously constitute

22 use of the weapon. Brandishing, displaying, or even referring to the weapon so that other people knew

23 that the person had a firearm available if needed all constitute “use” of the firearm. But the mere

1 possession of a firearm at or near the site of the crime at issue, without active employment, is not
2 sufficient to constitute “use” of the firearm.

3 To prove that someone “carried” a firearm, the Government must prove beyond a reasonable
4 doubt that the defendant at issue, or the person he aided and abetted or intentionally caused to carry a
5 firearm, had the weapon within his control in such a way that it furthered the commission of the
6 relevant crime of violence or drug trafficking crime.

7 With respect to “possessing” a firearm, the Government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt
8 that the defendant at issue, or the person he aided and abetted or intentionally caused to possess a
9 firearm, either had actual physical possession of the firearm or had substantial custody or control over
10 it. But mere possession of a firearm is not enough. The possession must be in furtherance of the
11 relevant crime of violence or drug trafficking crime — in other words, it must have played some part
12 in furthering the crime for this element to be satisfied.

13

14 2. Murder Using a Firearm: During and in Relation to a Crime of Violence or Drug
15 Trafficking Crime

16 The second element that the Government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt with respect to
17 Counts Three, Six, and Nine is that the defendant at issue either used or carried a firearm during and in
18 relation to a crime of violence or drug trafficking crime, or possessed a firearm in furtherance of such a
19 crime, or aided and abetted or willfully caused another person to do so. You must find beyond a
20 reasonable doubt that the defendant actually committed the underlying crime of violence or drug
21 trafficking crime. Possession in furtherance, as I explained earlier, requires that the firearm must have
22 played some part in furthering the crime in order for this element to be satisfied.

1 For Count Three, which charges Mr. Blondet with committing this crime in connection with the
2 murder of Crystal Martinez-Ramirez, the underlying crime of violence that must be proved beyond a
3 reasonable doubt is the murder in aid of racketeering crime that is charged in Count Two.

4 For Counts Six and Nine, which charge Mr. Marquez-Alejandro with committing this crime in
5 connection with the murders of Israel Crespo-Cotto and Carlos Barbosa, respectively, the underlying
6 crimes of violence and drug trafficking crimes — only one of which must be proved beyond a
7 reasonable doubt — are the murder in aid of racketeering and drug-related murder crimes that are
8 charged in Counts Four and Five and Counts Seven and Nine, respectively. You must be unanimous,
9 however, as to which of these underlying crimes was proved beyond a reasonable doubt.

10

11 3. Murder Using a Firearm: Causing Death

12 The third element the Government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt with respect to
13 Counts Three, Six, and Nine is that the defendant at issue caused the death of a person through the use
14 of a firearm, or aided and abetted or willfully caused the same. The defendant may be found to have
15 caused the death of the victim if his conduct, or the conduct of the person he aided and abetted, was a
16 substantial factor in causing the death and the victim would not have died except for that conduct.
17 Conduct was a substantial factor if it had such an effect in producing the death that would lead a
18 reasonable person to regard the conduct as a cause of death. The death of a person may have one or
19 more than one cause. The Government need not prove that the conduct of the defendant at issue, or the
20 person he aided and abetted, was the only cause of the victim's death, and you do not need to find that
21 the defendant at issue shot the victim or that he committed the final, fatal act. The Government need
22 prove only that the conduct of the defendant at issue, or the person he aided and abetted, was a
23 substantial factor in causing the death.

24

1 4. Murder Using a Firearm: Death Qualifies as a Murder under Federal Law

2 The fourth element the Government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt with respect to

3 Counts Three, Six, and Nine is that the defendant at issue committed, or aided and abetted, the charged
4 murder in violation of federal law. Fortunately, the definition of murder under federal law is very
5 similar to the definition under Puerto Rico law, which I explained to you in connection with Count
6 One. The federal statute defines murder as “the unlawful killing of a human being, with malice
7 aforethought.” As I previously instructed, a killing is done with “malice aforethought,” if it was done
8 consciously with the intent to kill. The Government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the act
9 that caused death was done willfully, with a bad or evil purpose to break the law. But the Government
10 need not prove spite, malevolence, hatred, or ill will toward the victim in order to prove “malice
11 aforethought.”

12

13 5. Murder Using a Firearm: Knowingly

14 The final element the Government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt with respect to

15 Counts Three, Six, and Nine is that the defendant at issue knew that he, or the person he aided and
16 abetted, was using, carrying, or possessing a firearm and that he acted knowingly in doing so.

17 To satisfy this element, you must find that the defendant at issue had knowledge that what was

18 being carried or used was a firearm as that term is generally used. An act is done “knowingly” if it is
19 done purposefully and voluntarily as opposed to mistakenly or accidentally. You will recall that I
20 instructed you earlier that to find that someone acted knowingly requires you to make a finding as to
21 that person’s state of mind. In order for the Government to satisfy this element, it must prove that the
22 defendant at issue knew what he was doing — for example, that he knew that he, or the person he
23 aided and abetted, was possessing or carrying a firearm in furtherance of the commission of a crime of

1 violence or a drug trafficking crime. It is not necessary, however, for the Government to prove that the
2 defendant knew that he was violating any particular law.

3

4 H. Venue

5 In addition to all of the elements that I have described for you, in order to convict a defendant
6 on any count of the Indictment, you must also decide whether any act in furtherance of that crime
7 occurred within the Southern District of New York. The Southern District of New York includes
8 Manhattan and the Bronx.

9 The Government need not prove that any crime was committed entirely in this district or that
10 any defendant was present here. It is sufficient to establish venue if any act in furtherance of the crime
11 you are considering occurred within the Southern District of New York, and it was reasonably
12 foreseeable to the defendant that the act would take place in the Southern District of New York.
13 Therefore, the fact that a murder is alleged to have occurred outside of this district does not preclude
14 you from finding that venue has been established as to the specific charged offenses. Any action in
15 this district or any communication into or out of this district can establish venue so long as the action
16 or communication furthered the charged offense. If you find that the crime charged was committed in
17 more than one district, venue is proper in any district in which the crime was begun, continued, or
18 completed.

19 I should note that on this issue — and this issue alone — the Government's burden is not proof
20 beyond a reasonable doubt, but only proof by a preponderance of the evidence. Thus, the Government
21 has satisfied its venue obligations as to a count if you conclude that it is more likely than not that any
22 act in furtherance of the crime charged in that count occurred in the Southern District of New York.
23 By contrast, if you find that the Government failed to prove venue by a preponderance of the evidence
24 with regard to any count, then you must acquit the defendant you are considering of that count.

1 I. Timing of the Offenses

2 With respect to the dates set forth in the Indictment, it is sufficient if you find that the charged
3 conduct that you are considering occurred around the dates set forth in the Indictment.

4 This is also a good opportunity to instruct you that it does not matter if a specific event or
5 transaction is alleged to have occurred on or about a certain date and the evidence indicates that, in
6 fact, it occurred on another date. The law requires only a substantial similarity between the dates
7 alleged in the Indictment and the dates established by the testimony and other evidence.

8

9

10 **CONCLUDING INSTRUCTIONS**

11 A. COVID-19 Protocols

12 In a few minutes, you are going to go into the jury room and begin your deliberations. During
13 your deliberations, please continue to adhere to the safety protocols that we have used throughout the
14 trial, including social distancing and masking. We have taken those precautions, on the advice of our
15 medical experts, to ensure that everyone remains safe and healthy during trials. In addition, as I
16 mentioned to you during trial, people have different levels of anxiety and risk tolerance when it comes
17 to COVID-19. By adhering to the protocols, you not only ensure that everyone remains safe and
18 healthy, but also respect the fact that your fellow jurors may or may not have the same level of comfort
19 with the current situation that you have.

20

21 B. Selection of the Foreperson

22 After you retire to begin your deliberations, your first task will be to select a foreperson. The
23 foreperson has no greater voice or authority than any other juror but is the person who will
24 communicate with me when questions arise and when you have reached a verdict and who will be

1 asked in open court to pass your completed Verdict Form to me. Notes should be signed by the
2 foreperson and should include the date and time they were sent. Any notes from the jury will become
3 part of the record in this case. So please be as clear and specific as you can be in any notes that you
4 send. Do not tell me or anyone else how the jury stands on any issue until after a unanimous verdict is
5 reached.

6

7 C. Right to See Exhibits and Hear Testimony

8 All of the exhibits (other than the contraband) will be given to you near the start of
9 deliberations. The documentary evidence will be provided to you in electronic form. In addition, you
10 will also be provided with an electronic list that the parties have prepared of all witnesses who testified
11 at trial and a separate list of all exhibits that were received into evidence. When you retire to
12 deliberate, the Court staff will provide you with information on how to access and display these lists
13 and the evidence in the jury room.

14 If, during your deliberations, you prefer to view any evidence here in the courtroom or you
15 want any of the testimony read back to you, you may also request that. Keep in mind that if you ask
16 for testimony, however, the court reporter must search through his or her notes, the parties must agree
17 on what portions of testimony may be called for, and if they disagree I must resolve those
18 disagreements. That can be a time-consuming process. So please try to be as specific as you possibly
19 can in requesting portions of the testimony, if you do.

20 Again, your requests for testimony — in fact, any communication with the Court — should be
21 made to me in writing, signed by your foreperson with the date and time, and given to one of the Court
22 Security Officers.

23

1 D. Juror Note-Taking

2 If any one of you took notes during the course of the trial, you should not show your notes to,
3 or discuss your notes with, any other jurors during your deliberations. Any notes you have taken are to
4 be used solely to assist you. The fact that a particular juror has taken notes entitles that juror's views
5 to no greater weight than those of any other juror. Finally, your notes are not to substitute for your
6 recollection of the evidence in the case. If, during your deliberations, you have any doubt as to any of
7 the testimony, you may — as I just told you — request that the official trial transcript that has been
8 made of these proceedings be read back to you.

9

10 E. Bias or Sympathy as Juror

11 All of us, no matter how hard we try, tend to look at others and weigh what they have to say
12 through the lens of our own experience and background. We each have a tendency to stereotype others
13 and make assumptions about them. Often, we see life and evaluate evidence through a clouded filter
14 that tends to favor those like ourselves. You must do the best you can to put aside such stereotypes, for
15 all litigants and witnesses are entitled to a level playing field.

16 Indeed, under your oath as jurors, you are not to be swayed by bias or sympathy. You are to be
17 guided solely by the evidence in this case, and as you sift through the evidence, the crucial question
18 that you must ask yourselves for each count is: Has the Government proved each element beyond a
19 reasonable doubt?

20 It is for you and you alone to decide whether the Government has proved that each defendant is
21 guilty of each count, solely on the basis of the evidence and subject to the law as I have instructed you.

22 It must be clear to you that once you let prejudice, bias, or sympathy interfere with your
23 thinking, there is a risk that you will not arrive at a true and just verdict.

1 If you have a reasonable doubt as to a defendant's guilt with respect to a particular count, then
2 you must render a verdict of acquittal as to that defendant on that particular count. On the other hand,
3 if you should find that the Government has met its burden of proving the guilt of a defendant beyond a
4 reasonable doubt with respect to a particular count, then you should not hesitate because of sympathy
5 or any other reason to render a verdict of guilty as to that defendant on that count.

6 I also caution you that, under your oath as jurors, you cannot allow to enter into your
7 deliberations any consideration of the punishment that may be imposed upon a defendant if he is
8 convicted. The duty of imposing a sentence in the event of conviction rests exclusively with the Court,
9 and the issue of punishment may not affect your deliberations as to whether the Government has
10 proved a defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

11

12 F. Duty to Deliberate

13 The most important part of this case, members of the jury, is the part that you as jurors are now
14 about to play as you deliberate on the issues of fact. I know you will try the issues that have been
15 presented to you according to the oath that you have taken as jurors. In that oath you promised that
16 you would well and truly try the issues joined in this case and a true verdict render.

17 As you deliberate, please listen to the opinions of your fellow jurors, and ask for an opportunity
18 to express your own views. Every juror should be heard. No one juror should hold the center stage in
19 the jury room and no one juror should control or monopolize the deliberations. If, after listening to
20 your fellow jurors and if, after stating your own view, you become convinced that your view is wrong,
21 do not hesitate because of stubbornness or pride to change your view. On the other hand, do not
22 surrender your honest convictions and beliefs solely because of the opinions of your fellow jurors or
23 because you are outnumbered.

1 Your verdict must be unanimous. If at any time you are not in agreement, you are instructed
2 that you are not to reveal the standing of the jurors, that is, the split of the vote, to anyone, including
3 me, at any time during your deliberations.

4

5 G. Return of the Verdict

6 We have prepared a Verdict Form for you to use in recording your verdict as to each defendant
7 on each count in which he is charged. As to some counts, if you find a defendant guilty, there will be
8 additional determinations for you to make. The Verdict Form will set out clearly for you each of the
9 determinations that you will be called upon to make.

10 A copy of the Verdict Form is attached to these instructions. But do not write on your
11 individual copies of the Verdict Form. My staff will give the official Verdict Form to Juror Number
12 One, who should give it to the foreperson after the foreperson has been selected.

13 You should draw no inference from the questions on the Verdict Form as to what your verdict
14 should be. The questions are not to be taken as any indication that I have any opinion as to how they
15 should be answered.

16 After you have reached a verdict, the foreperson should fill in the Verdict Form and note the
17 date and time, and you should all sign the Verdict Form. The foreperson should then give a note —
18 not the Verdict Form itself — to the Court Security Officer outside your door stating that you have
19 reached a verdict. Do not specify what the verdict is in your note. Instead, the foreperson should
20 retain the Verdict Form and hand it to me in open court when I ask for it.

21 I will stress again that each of you must be in agreement with the verdict that is announced in
22 court. Once your verdict is announced in open court and officially recorded, it cannot ordinarily be
23 revoked.

24

1 H. Closing Comments

2 Finally, I say this, not because I think it is necessary, but because it is the custom in this
3 courthouse to say it: You should treat each other with courtesy and respect during your deliberations.

4 All litigants stand equal in this room. All litigants stand equal before the bar of justice. All
5 litigants stand equal before you. Your duty is to decide between these parties fairly and impartially,
6 and to see that justice is done.

7 Under your oath as jurors, you are not to be swayed by sympathy. You should be guided solely
8 by the evidence presented during the trial and the law as I gave it to you, without regard to the
9 consequences of your decision. You have been chosen to try the issues of fact and reach a verdict on
10 the basis of the evidence or lack of evidence. If you let sympathy interfere with your clear thinking,
11 there is a risk that you will not arrive at a just verdict. You must make a fair and impartial decision so
12 that you will arrive at the just verdict.

13 Members of the jury, I ask your patience for a few moments longer. It is necessary for me to
14 spend a few moments with the parties and the court reporter at the side bar. I will ask you to remain
15 patiently in the jury box, without speaking to each other, and we will return in just a moment to submit
16 the case to you. Thank you.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

-----X
:
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, :
:
-v- : S13 16-CR-387 (JMF)
:
JULIO MARQUEZ-ALEJANDRO and LUIS :
BLONDET, : VERDICT FORM
:
Defendants. :
:
-----X

All Answers Must Be Unanimous

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Count One: Racketeering Conspiracy (Defendant JULIO MARQUEZ-ALEJANDRO)

As to Count One, how do you find defendant JULIO MARQUEZ-ALEJANDRO?

Guilty _____ Not Guilty _____

If and only if you find defendant JULIO MARQUEZ-ALEJANDRO guilty of Count One, which types of racketeering crimes do you find were involved in the offense?

Acts Involving Murder or Attempted Murder

Proved _____ Not Proved _____

If you find that the offense involved acts involving murder or attempted murder, how many such acts do you find were involved in the offense?

One _____ Two _____ More Than Two _____

Acts Involving Drug Trafficking

Proved _____ Not Proved _____

If you find that the offense involved acts involving drug trafficking, how many such acts do you find were involved in the offense?

One _____ Two _____ More Than Two _____

If you find that the offense involved acts involving drug trafficking, did the offense involve five kilograms or more of cocaine?

Proved _____ Not Proved _____

Acts Involving Bribery

Proved _____ Not Proved _____

If you find that the offense involved acts involving bribery, how many such acts do you find were involved in the offense?

One _____ Two _____ More Than Two _____

Count One: Racketeering Conspiracy (Defendant LUIS BLONDET)

As to Count One, how do you find defendant LUIS BLONDET?

Guilty _____ Not Guilty _____

If and only if you find defendant LUIS BLONDET guilty of Count One, which types of racketeering crimes do you find were involved in the offense?

Acts Involving Murder or Attempted Murder

Proved _____ Not Proved _____

If you find that the offense involved acts involving murder or attempted murder, how many such acts do you find were involved in the offense?

One _____ Two _____ More Than Two _____

Acts Involving Drug Trafficking

Proved _____ Not Proved _____

If you find that the offense involved acts involving drug trafficking, how many such acts do you find were involved in the offense?

One _____ Two _____ More Than Two _____

If you find that the offense involved acts involving drug trafficking, did the offense involve five kilograms or more of cocaine?

Proved _____ Not Proved _____

Acts Involving Bribery

Proved _____ Not Proved _____

If you find that the offense involved acts involving bribery, how many such acts do you find were involved in the offense?

One _____ Two _____ More Than Two _____

Count Two: Murder in Aid of Racketeering – Crystal Martinez-Ramirez

As to Count 2, how do you find defendant LUIS BLONDET?

Guilty _____ Not Guilty _____

Count Three: Murder Using a Firearm – Crystal Martinez-Ramirez

As to Count Three, how do you find defendant LUIS BLONDET?

Guilty _____ Not Guilty _____

Count Four: Murder in Aid of Racketeering – Israel Crespo-Cotto

As to Count Four, how do you find defendant JULIO MARQUEZ-ALEJANDRO?

Guilty _____ Not Guilty _____

Count Five: Murder While Engaged in a Drug Crime – Israel Crespo-Cotto

As to Count Five, how do you find defendant JULIO MARQUEZ-ALEJANDRO?

Guilty _____ Not Guilty _____

Count Six: Murder Using a Firearm – Israel Crespo-Cotto

As to Count Six, how do you find defendant JULIO MARQUEZ-ALEJANDRO?

Guilty _____ Not Guilty _____

Count Seven: Murder in Aid of Racketeering – Carlos Barbosa

As to Count Seven, how do you find defendant JULIO MARQUEZ-ALEJANDRO?

Guilty _____ Not Guilty _____

Count Eight: Murder While Engaged in a Drug Crime – Carlos Barbosa

As to Count Eight, how do you find defendant JULIO MARQUEZ-ALEJANDRO?

Guilty _____ Not Guilty _____

Count Nine: Murder Using a Firearm – Carlos Barbosa

As to Count Nine, how do you find defendant JULIO MARQUEZ-ALEJANDRO?

Guilty _____ Not Guilty _____

After completing the Verdict Form, please sign your names in the spaces provided below, fill in the date and time, and inform the Court Security Officer that you have reached a verdict.

Foreperson

Date and Time: _____

Once you have signed the Verdict Form, please give a note — NOT the Verdict Form itself — to the Court Security Officer stating that you have reached a verdict.